

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS OVERVIEW

IRAQ

HUMANITARIAN
PROGRAMME CYCLE
2022

ISSUED MARCH 2022

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



About

This document is consolidated by OCHA on behalf of the Humanitarian Country Team and partners. It provides a shared understanding of the crisis, including the most pressing humanitarian needs and the estimated number of people who need assistance. It represents a consolidated evidence base and helps inform joint strategic response planning.

The designations employed and the presentation of material in the report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

PHOTO ON COVER

A Mosul resident welcomes Danish Refugee Council (DRC) staff to the Old City, Mosul, Ninewa, 2021 © Harald Mundt, DRC

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OCHA coordinates humanitarian action to ensure crisis-affected people receive the assistance and protection they need. It works to overcome obstacles that impede humanitarian assistance from reaching people affected by crises, and provides leadership in mobilizing assistance and resources on behalf of the humanitarian system.

www.unocha.org/iraq

www.twitter.com/ochairaq

Humanitarian RESPONSE

Humanitarian Response aims to be the central website for Information Management tools and services, enabling information exchange between clusters and IASC members operating within a protracted or sudden onset crisis.

www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/iraq



Humanitarian InSight supports decision-makers by giving them access to key humanitarian data. It provides the latest verified information on needs and delivery of the humanitarian response as well as financial contributions.

<https://hum-insight.info/plan/1035>



The Financial Tracking Service (FTS) is the primary provider of continuously updated data on global humanitarian funding, and is a major contributor to strategic decision making by highlighting gaps and priorities, thus contributing to effective, efficient and principled humanitarian assistance.

<https://fts.unocha.org/countries/106/summary/2022>



The Humanitarian Data Exchange (HDX) is an open platform for sharing data across crises and organizations. The goal of HDX is to make humanitarian data easy to find and use analysis.

<https://data.humdata.org/group/irq>

Estimated number of people in need

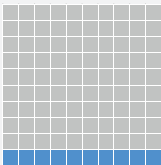
TOTAL POPULATION



BY CLUSTER

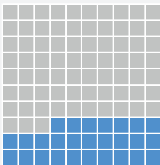
CCCM

0.3M



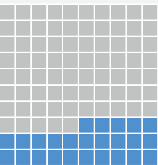
EDUCATION

0.7M



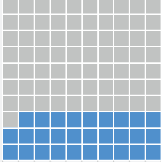
EMERGENCY
LIVELIHOODS

0.6M



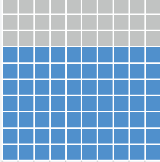
FOOD
SECURITY

0.7M



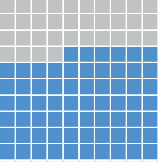
HEALTH

1.7M



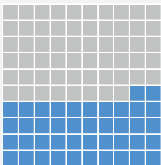
PROTECTION

1.6M



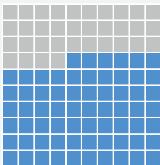
SHELTER &
NFI

1.0M



WASH

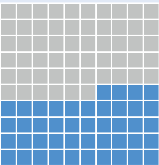
1.6M



BY AGE, SEX & DISABILITY

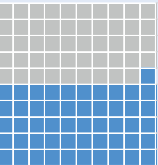
CHILDREN
<18 YEARS

1.1M



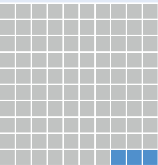
ADULTS
18-59 YEARS

1.3M

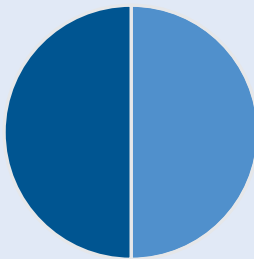


OLDER PEOPLE
60+ YEARS

0.1M



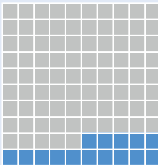
FEMALE
50%



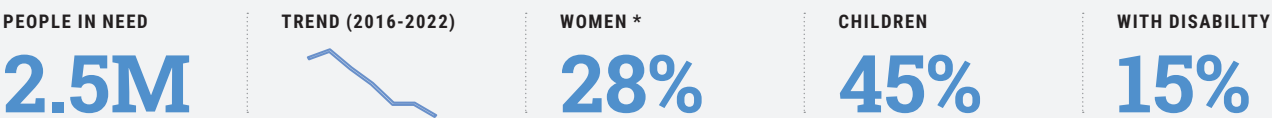
MALE
50%

WITH DISABILITY
15%

0.4M






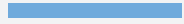
Summary of Humanitarian Needs







Severity of needs **






By Population Group

POPULATION GROUP	PEOPLE IN NEED
In-Camp IDPs	180K 
Out-of-Camp IDPs	549K 
Returnees	1.7M 
Total	2.5M 




By Gender *

GENDER	PEOPLE IN NEED	% PIN
Boys	550K 	22%
Girls	543K 	22%
Men	676K 	28%
Women	685K 	28%

By Condition & Gender

CONDITION	BY GENDER (FEMALE/MALE)
Internally Displaced Persons	51 / 49 
Returnees	49 / 51 
Persons with disabilities	50 / 50 

By Age

AGE	PEOPLE IN NEED	% PIN
Children (0-17)	1.1M 	45%
Adults (18-59)	1.3M 	51%
Older persons (60+)	96K 	4%

* All individuals aged 0 - 17 years are children (boys and girls) and 18 years and above are classified as men and women.

** To measure the severity of humanitarian conditions (the degree of harm brought by all combined humanitarian consequences) and to estimate people in need (PIN), the 2022 HNO analyzed and categorized needs along a five-point severity scale: none or minimal (1), stress (2), severe (3), extreme (4), and catastrophic (5). Households evaluated as having needs falling in the severity category 4 and 5 are considered to be households in acute need.

Key Findings

Context, Shocks/Events and Impact of the Crisis

As Iraq enters 2022, the humanitarian context is paradoxical and evolving. Many gains and positive developments continue to gain strength, slowly bringing millions previously affected by the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and related counter-military operations back towards parity with other Iraqis. Yet, simultaneously, humanitarian need and displacement remain stubbornly persistent for a relatively small but deeply vulnerable portion of the population.

It has been eight years since the first emergence of ISIL. The intervening years have been filled with horrific suffering, widespread destruction, the fraying of a diverse social tapestry, and the internal displacement of some 6 million Iraqis. More recently, these years have given way to a new – albeit tenuous – hope for the future, as the country progresses towards recovery.

Since the conclusion of formal military operations against ISIL in 2017, significant reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts have restored roads, reopened local markets, restarted public water and electricity, and rebuilt housing, health facilities and schools. Approximately 4.8 million previous displaced Iraqis have returned to their home districts. Early parliamentary elections were successfully held in October 2021. In September 2021, the United Nations (UN) and the Government of Iraq (GoI) signed the first Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework. The impact of the twin shocks experienced in 2020 from the COVID-19 pandemic and plummeting oil prices began to subside, due to the lifting of most COVID-19 preventative measures and the increase in oil prices. Iraq's economy is now growing, and many jobs have been regained.

Yet the humanitarian situation of millions of currently

and formerly internally displaced Iraqis has not seen significant changes since the publication of the 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO). Of the 6 million people who were displaced between 2014 and 2017, about 19 per cent (1.2 million people) remain internally displaced; of these, 67 per cent were displaced during the first 15 months of the crisis. Between December 2020 and September 2021, the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Iraq only declined by about 35,000 people.¹

Hundreds of villages, especially in Ninewa, Diyala and Erbil (Makhmour), are yet to see any of those displaced during the ISIL crisis return; in other locations especially in Sinjar and Al-Mosul districts in Ninewa Governorate, in Al-Kaim and Al-Ramada districts in Al-Anbar, as well as in Tooz Khurmato District in Salah Al-Din, many of those who tried to return failed and had to re-displace due to limited rehabilitation and recovery or social tensions and insecurity; and in some areas, primarily in the governorates of Babil, Salah Al-Din (Balad District), Al-Anbar (Al-Kaim District) and Diyala (Al-Muqdadaya District), some IDPs have been blocked from returning due to issues related to security or documentation. Those who have returned home continue to struggle with limited access to services and livelihoods, amid high levels of social, political and security tensions.

Scope of Analysis

The 2022 Iraq HNO focuses on the humanitarian needs of the people displaced by the 2014-2017 ISIL attacks and subsequent military operations to defeat them. The analysis covers all districts in Iraq that were either directly impacted by the crisis or which host IDPs and returnees, namely in the governorates of Al-Anbar, Baghdad, Diyala, Duhok, Erbil, Kirkuk, Ninewa, Salah Al-Din and Al-Sulaymaniyah.

Given the accelerated efforts towards durable solution, including the development of a durable solutions framework and coordination architecture and the launching of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), and cognizant that many of the remaining challenges require long-term structural solutions beyond the humanitarian response, the humanitarian community in Iraq has revised its approach to humanitarian needs analysis for the 2022 HNO.

The definition and measurement of humanitarian needs was revised and tightened to better identify those with the highest levels of vulnerability, particularly those with a multitude of needs, focusing on those needs that are a direct result of the impact of the ISIL crisis. As a result of the analysis, specific attention was paid to those whose lives remain uprooted, who live in critical emergency shelter, who lost their civil documentation during the crisis, or for whom access to essential services or livelihoods opportunities remains compromised due to the large-scale destruction and displacement that took place between 2014-17.

The significant reduction in humanitarian needs presented in this HNO is therefore not a reflection of an improved situation for affected populations. Overall, the situation for the former and current IDPs remains broadly the same as compared to last year. Many people continue to face a range of issues that prevent them from fully recovering, regaining self-sufficiency and achieving long-term stability. However, the underlying causes of these challenges – such as lack of social cohesion, high levels of poverty, and inadequate social services in areas of origin – are better assisted through longer-term engagement and investments by the government and development actors. A smaller number of people, with deep and multiple needs that require life-saving and life-sustaining assistance, are prioritized for humanitarian assistance in 2022 to ensure maximum impact.

Humanitarian Conditions, Severity and People in Need

Of the 4.8 million people who have returned, 1.7 million continue to face humanitarian needs, with 579,000 in acute need, reaching extreme or catastrophic levels. Of the 1.2 million people who remain displaced, 728,000 have humanitarian needs, with 382,000 experiencing acute humanitarian needs. Precarious living conditions, including living in critical shelter or areas contaminated by explosive ordnances, and gradual erosion of coping strategies, including those that result in child protection risks, are core drivers of need among IDPs and Returnees. Missing core documentation is a compounding factor. Addressing these core needs, improving safe living conditions, especially for people in critical shelter or in areas contaminated by explosive ordnance, and replacing missing civil documentation would have a transformative impact on the high level of need for life-saving and life-sustaining assistance, reducing reliance on negative coping mechanisms and dependence on humanitarian aid.

Impact of the Crisis

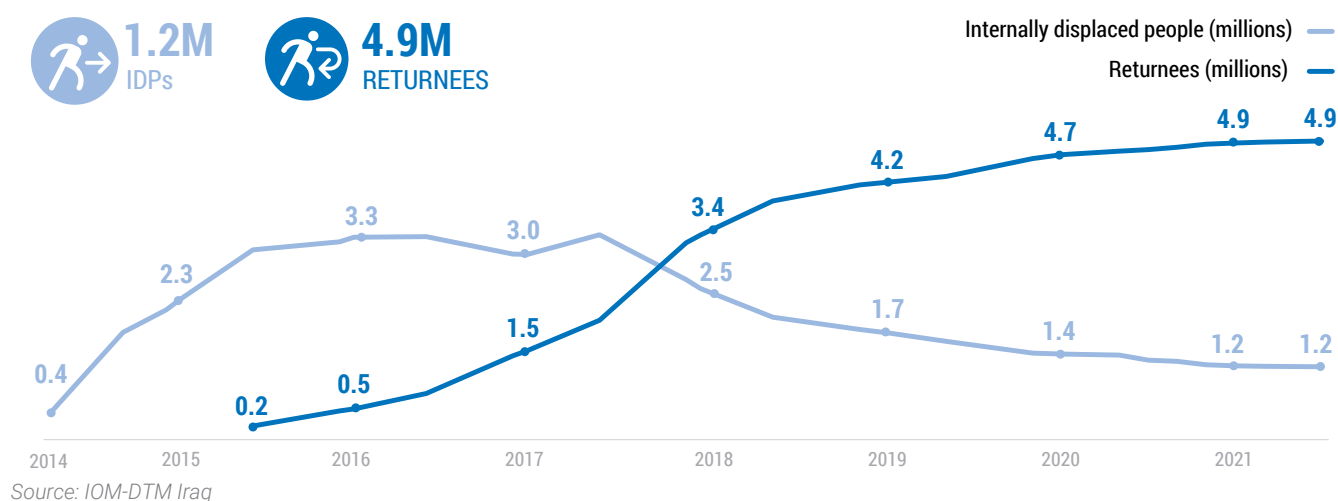
The impact of the ISIL crisis and related displacement continues to drive humanitarian needs in Iraq in 2021. Protracted displacement continues for more than 1 million Iraqis, many of whom face significant barriers to return. Over 60 per cent of all IDPs remain in humanitarian need, including 30 per cent in acute need. About 30 per cent of the nearly 5 million Iraqis who have returned home also remain in humanitarian need, with 10 per cent being in acute need, amid incomplete recovery and reconstruction, continued social tensions, and lack of security in areas of return.

In total, 6 million people were displaced during the ISIL crisis between 2014 and 2017, including an estimated 1.6 million women and 2.7 million children. Seven years later, 81 per cent (4.8 million people) of those displaced have returned to their districts of origin, while 19 per cent (1.2 million people) remain internally displaced, the vast majority in protracted displacement in out-of-camp settings. Many IDPs and returnees continue to live in critical shelter, with inadequate

access to basic services and livelihoods, and limited prospects of finding durable solutions. In-camp IDPs who continue to rely on assistance and the out-of-camp IDPs and returnees who live in critical shelter and lack documentation are highly vulnerable as they are often not able to access basic services or re-establish livelihoods and face protection risks.

The often-premature closure of IDP camps between October 2020 and February 2021 by the GoI also impacted humanitarian needs over the past year. Many of the IDPs who had to leave the closing camps were not yet able to return safely or sustainably to their areas of origin or to find another durable solution to their displacement at the time of camp closure. As a result, there was a temporary spike in humanitarian needs in those out-of-camp displacement locations and return areas, where the IDPs who departed camps resettled. This sudden increase in needs has ultimately stabilized.

Population movements over time (as of August 2021)



Over 90 per cent of all the remaining IDPs have been displaced for at least four years, since the end of the large-scale military operations against ISIL, while 67 per cent have been displaced since March 2015 or before.

Even though living conditions in the areas of displacement are not ideal, most IDPs both in and out of camps, do not envisage returning to their areas of origin within the next year. In 2021, only one per cent of IDP households intend to return within 12 months, compared to nine per cent among in-camp IDP households and five per cent among out-of-camp IDP households who intended to return within 12 months in 2020.¹ IDPs are not returning to their areas of origin primarily because of damaged or destroyed shelters, fear and trauma, lack of livelihoods and lack of financial means.² Among the one per cent of displaced households who intend to return, more than one third indicate that they intend to return due to an emotional desire to go home, while another 35 per cent intend to return because the security situation is now perceived as being stable, 32 per cent because they now have access to livelihoods opportunities, and 16 per cent intend to return because other family members have decided to do so.³

Only 16 per cent of the total returns have occurred since the end of 2018.⁴ People who were willing and had the means to return have already done so,⁵ an indication that many of the remaining IDPs are among the more complex cases for whom finding durable solutions is difficult either because of conditions in their areas of origin or linked to their family and social status.

Some IDPs tried, but were unable to return, due to lack of security clearances, authorization from local authorities or acceptance by communities. Community representatives in locations of displacement indicate that the majority of IDPs are either undecided or prefer to locally integrate instead of returning to areas of origin.⁶ Some 79 per cent of IDPs living outside camps prefer to locally integrate,⁷ with most reporting feeling safe in their location of displacement.⁸ However, relocation and local integration remain difficult to attain for many IDPs. Political considerations, as well as complex individual, social and structural reasons

prevent IDPs from achieving local integration or relocation as a durable solution to their displacement.

Similarly, about 12 per cent of returnees (593,000 people, some 61,000 more than last year) live in fragile environments with very severe conditions. In these areas, the majority of people cannot access livelihoods or markets; most residents do not have enough water, food, or access to health care and education; and where there are significant concerns about safety and social cohesion. Taken together, these conditions are not conducive to safe, dignified, and sustainable living.⁹

As a result, failed returns continued to be recorded in Iraq in 2021 mainly due to limited rehabilitation and recovery or continued social tensions in areas of origin. Some 700 families returned to their areas of origin in the first ten months of 2021 only to become displaced again, similar to the trend of the previous year.

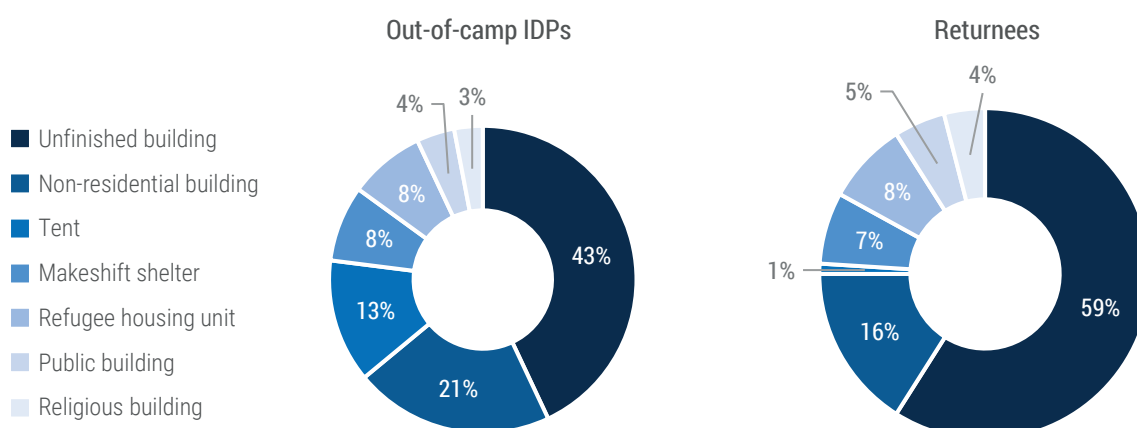
Moreover, there are several hundred locations (i.e., villages) in Iraq to which not a single family from among those displaced during the crisis has returned.¹⁰ Most of these locations are in Ninewa, Diyala, and Erbil (Makhmour).¹¹ In some cases, this is because families do not want to return or have nothing to return to (e.g., villages are destroyed and abandoned, or there is a complete lack of services, lack of livelihoods, or lack of security) while in some cases their return is actively blocked or obstructed (e.g., lack of security approvals, security actors blocking returns, presence of ISIL, tribal or ethnic tensions).¹²

People living in critical shelter and unsafe physical living environments are among the most vulnerable

Inadequate and unsafe living conditions, including in camps, informal sites, sub-standard shelter and damaged housing, or in areas with widespread contamination of land with explosive ordnance, directly affect people's physical safety and wellbeing. Shelter and housing are among the top five priority needs

for both IDPs and returnees, 13 while damaged or destroyed shelter that resulted from heavy fighting remains a major obstacle to return. People who live in critical shelter are significantly more likely to face other severe humanitarian needs, including not having access to health care or sanitation facilities, increased food insecurity, and heightened protection risks.

% of households by shelter type, among those reported to live in critical shelter outside of camps



Lack of core civil documentation is a driver for protection risks and humanitarian vulnerability

Conflict-affected populations, especially the remaining IDPs who are among the more complex cases for finding durable solutions, and vulnerable returnees who live in critical shelter or lack documentation, continue to face serious protection risks, including increased threat of detention and arrest and restrictions on freedom of movement. Lack of documentation also increases the likelihood of having other humanitarian needs, as households missing core documentation are more likely not to have access to improved sanitation and to experience hunger, and more often report instances of child marriage, child labour or children not accessing learning.

Many of those who had to flee their homes as a result of the ISIL crisis lost their key civil documentation. Many documents were lost, damaged or destroyed, or otherwise confiscated by armed and security actors across Iraq. Some affected individuals only possess

documents which were issued in ISIL-controlled areas and are not legally recognized by the authorities either in federal Iraq or in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq. Others remain unable to renew expired documents due to a combination of physical, administrative and/or financial barriers. Humanitarian organizations estimate that about 1 million IDPs and returnees (including 50,000 in-camp IDPs, 245,000 out-of-camp IDPs and 788,000 returnees) still lack at least one key identity or civil document, while about 250,000 people lack three or more core documents.¹⁴ Often one document is a pre-requisite for issuing or renewing the other documents. The estimated 248,000 people who lack most or all core documents are extremely vulnerable.

Disruption of basic services

The ISIL crisis disrupted already overburdened basic services, including health care, education, water and sanitation, and legal services. IDPs and returnees, in particular those who face additional barriers to accessing services such as people living with

disabilities, older people or female-headed households, suffer most from these disruptions. Hospitals are reportedly not available within a 10 km range in nearly half of all locations hosting IDPs and returnees, while primary health clinics are not accessible within a 5 km range in one fifth of the locations assessed.¹⁵ Furthermore, about one third of all locations with IDPs and returnees face issues with the quality of the water and lack waste collection services, while one quarter do not have access to desludging services (private or public). While primary schools are mostly available within a 5 km range,¹⁶ this is not the case for secondary schools. Moreover, the number of teaching staff is insufficient in about one fifth of the locations.¹⁷

Market functionality and resilience

The overall economic situation in Iraq remains volatile after a year of significant economic instability marked by increased inflation and fluctuations in the local prices, linked to the impact of the pandemic, the drop in oil prices in 2020, and the devaluation of the Iraqi dinar at the end of 2020. The estimated inflation rate in Iraq increased to 8.5 per cent in 2021, up from 0.7 per cent in 2020 and -0.2 per cent in 2019.¹⁸ As a result, the value of the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) that includes key basic commodities increased by 19 per cent compared to the value before the devaluation of the currency.¹⁹ However, the devaluation is expected to stabilize at the current exchange rate.

Nevertheless, local markets have proven to be resilient and are fully functional across all governorates in Iraq. The market analysis is based on the market functionality index, measuring the functionality of markets along four dimensions: assortment of products, product availability, prices and resilience of the supply chain.

Economic vulnerabilities and coping mechanisms

Loss of income and livelihoods, prompted by COVID-19 in 2020, increased vulnerabilities and aggravated the humanitarian needs of IDPs and returnees. As of January 2021, the national unemployment rate was more than 10 percentage points higher than the pre-pandemic 12.7 per cent, and while some jobs

have since been recovered, unemployment remains particularly high among IDPs and returnees, with women and people previously employed in the informal sectors mostly affected.²⁰ As a result, unemployment and debt levels among conflict-affected households are higher in 2021 compared to 2020.²¹ High costs remain one of the key barriers for IDPs and returnees to access adequate health care, shelter, and education, as well as specialized services, such as renewing/issuing documentation.²²

The precarious socioeconomic situation compels many to resort to negative coping strategies, exposing both adults and children to grave protection risks. The situation disproportionately affects women and people living with disabilities who often find it harder to find employment and be self-sufficient due to institutional and cultural barriers; and children who get married or engage in work to support their families.

Different people – different impact

Children, women, older people and Iraqis living with disabilities are subjected to attitudinal or institutional barriers and experience displacement and other shocks differently. Obstacles impeding their access to services often lead to exclusion and compound their existing humanitarian needs.

Children are very vulnerable to the impact of conflict. Boys in Iraq are exposed to recruitment into armed forces and are more likely to get injured from explosive hazards; while women and girls experience targeted kidnappings, rape, sexual slavery and forced marriage more often than boys. Each of these risks have serious mental and physical health consequences. Moreover, lack of civil documentation and lack of livelihoods opportunities or income for caregivers directly affect children, who, as a result, face barriers in accessing education and are exposed to violence, trauma, child labour and child marriage.

Women and girls are socioeconomically more vulnerable than men and boys and face more constraints in accessing employment, resulting in higher unemployment, underemployment or part time employment; more frequent use of harmful coping

strategies; and higher food insecurity. In 2021, female-headed households were found to be twice as likely to report family members going to bed hungry than male-headed households.

People living with disabilities are also disproportionately affected by conflict, displacement and the pandemic. Despite the easing of official movement restrictions in 2021, people living with disabilities continued to note barriers or other restrictions in accessing essential services.

Impairments leading to disability and exclusion increase with age, both in prevalence and severity. Limited physical or financial independence disadvantage older people and people living with disabilities and their voices are often not heard.²³ IDPs and returnees have highlighted that older people (60 years and older) and people living with disabilities in their communities are at higher risk of not being able to access available information.²⁴

Impact on humanitarian access

Access for humanitarian actors in Iraq has improved significantly in 2021, although the post-conflict context in Iraq remains characterized by the presence of a multiplicity of armed actors and lack of a unified command structure, and administrative impediments which negatively affect access in many of parts of the country. Humanitarian access deteriorated significantly in 2020 due to the suspension of the national access authorization mechanism for NGOs, coupled with inter-governorate movement restrictions due to COVID-19. Since the relaxation of the COVID-19 movement restrictions and reestablishment of the national access authorization mechanism in September 2020, access for humanitarian actors has steadily improved..

The main challenges to humanitarian access in Iraq stem from administrative matters. Despite having a centralized access authorization system, additional authorization requirements continue to be imposed by local civilian authorities and/or a variety of state security personnel who, at the local level, at times initiate their own requirements. Respect for national authorization letters is not uniform at all checkpoints

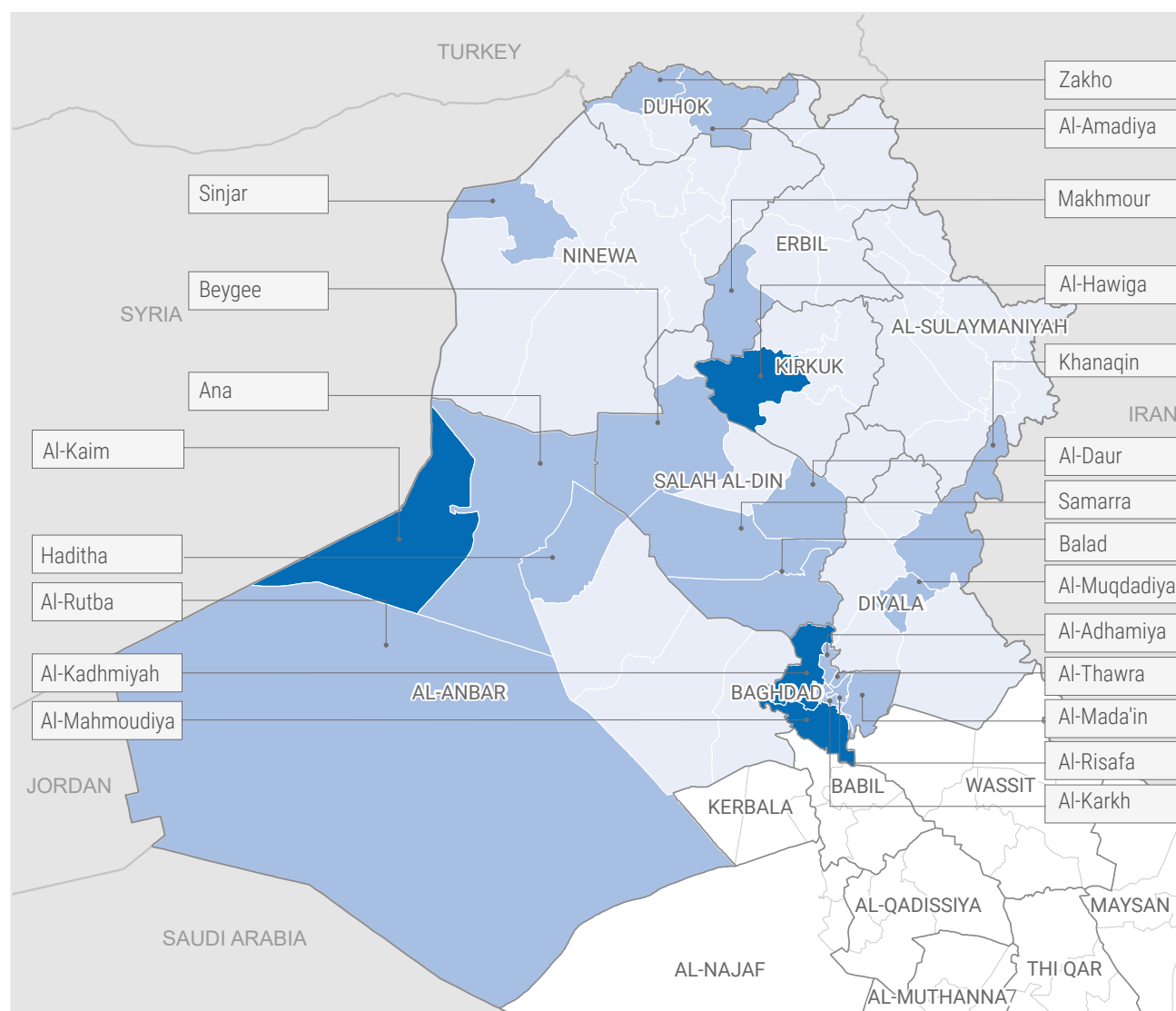
and movement through checkpoints can be delayed for various reasons, depending on the context of the day.

As of October 2021, humanitarian organizations noted that they faced what they perceive to be moderate to high levels of access difficulties in 22 out of 60 districts (37 per cent) in the northern and central governorates of Iraq covered by the 2021 HRP. Most of these districts are located within the central and northern governorates of Al-Anbar, Baghdad, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa and Salah Al-Din. More than 640,000 people in need, including 280,000 people in acute need, as identified in this HNO, live in those districts. Although administratively onerous, humanitarian organizations are supported by central GoI and KRG officials to address these challenges and most are overcome.

Timeline of Events



District access difficulty levels, as perceived by humanitarian actors (October 2021)



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Accessible / Low access constraints (Level 1): Armed actors, checkpoints, or other impediments such as administrative obstacles may be present and may impede humanitarian activities. However, with adequate resources and clearances, humanitarian organizations can still operate and reach all or nearly all targeted people in need.

Moderate access constraints (Level 2): Armed actors, checkpoints, lack of security, administrative impediments, or other impediments may be present, and often result in restrictions on humanitarian movements and operations. Operations continue in these areas with regular restrictions.

High access constraints (Level 3): Armed actors, checkpoints, high levels of insecurity, administrative obstacles, as well as other impediments are present and very often result in restrictions on humanitarian movements and operations. Operations in these areas face high difficulties and sometimes are impossible.

Number of People in Need

POPULATION GROUP	POPULATION	PIN	FEMALE	MALE	CHILDREN	ELDERLY	WITH DISABILITY
IDPs in-camp	180K	180K	93K	87K	84K	7K	27K
IDPs out-of-camp	1.01M	549K	275K	273K	250K	19K	82K
Returnees	4.88M	1.73M	843K	883K	714K	80K	259K
Overall	6.08M	2.45M	1.23M	1.23M	1.09M	96K	368K

Of the 6 million people originally displaced, 2.5 million continue to face humanitarian needs, including 728,000 IDPs and 1.7 million returnees; of these just under 1 million people are in acute need, including 382,000 IDPs and 579,000 returnees.

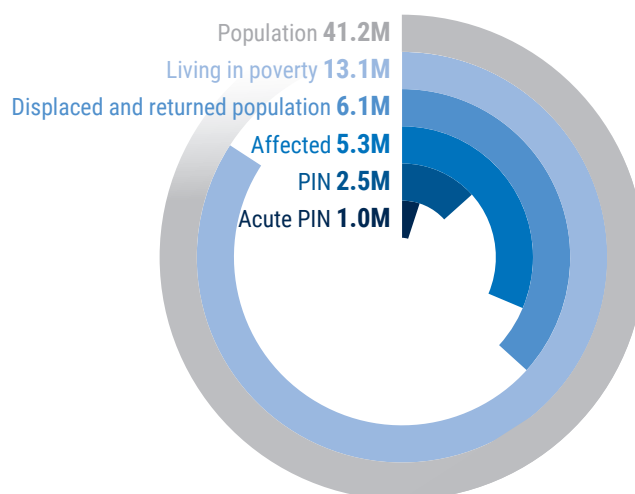
The overall number of people in need (PIN) in Iraq decreased from 4.1 million people in 2020 to 2.5 million in 2021, a decrease of 41 per cent that partially reflects the stabilizing socioeconomic impact of COVID-19 and partially the result of a narrower focus on people with multiple humanitarian needs that require life-saving and life-sustaining assistance, rather than longer-term development and recovery assistance.

The 2.5 million people in need include 180,000 in-camp IDPs, 549,000 IDPs displaced outside camps; and 1.7 million people who have returned to their areas of origin. Among them, there are 685,000 women, 543,000 girls, 676,000 men and 550,000 boys. An estimated 46,000 households are headed by women, an estimated 96,000 are older people, and another 368,000 are estimated to live with disabilities.

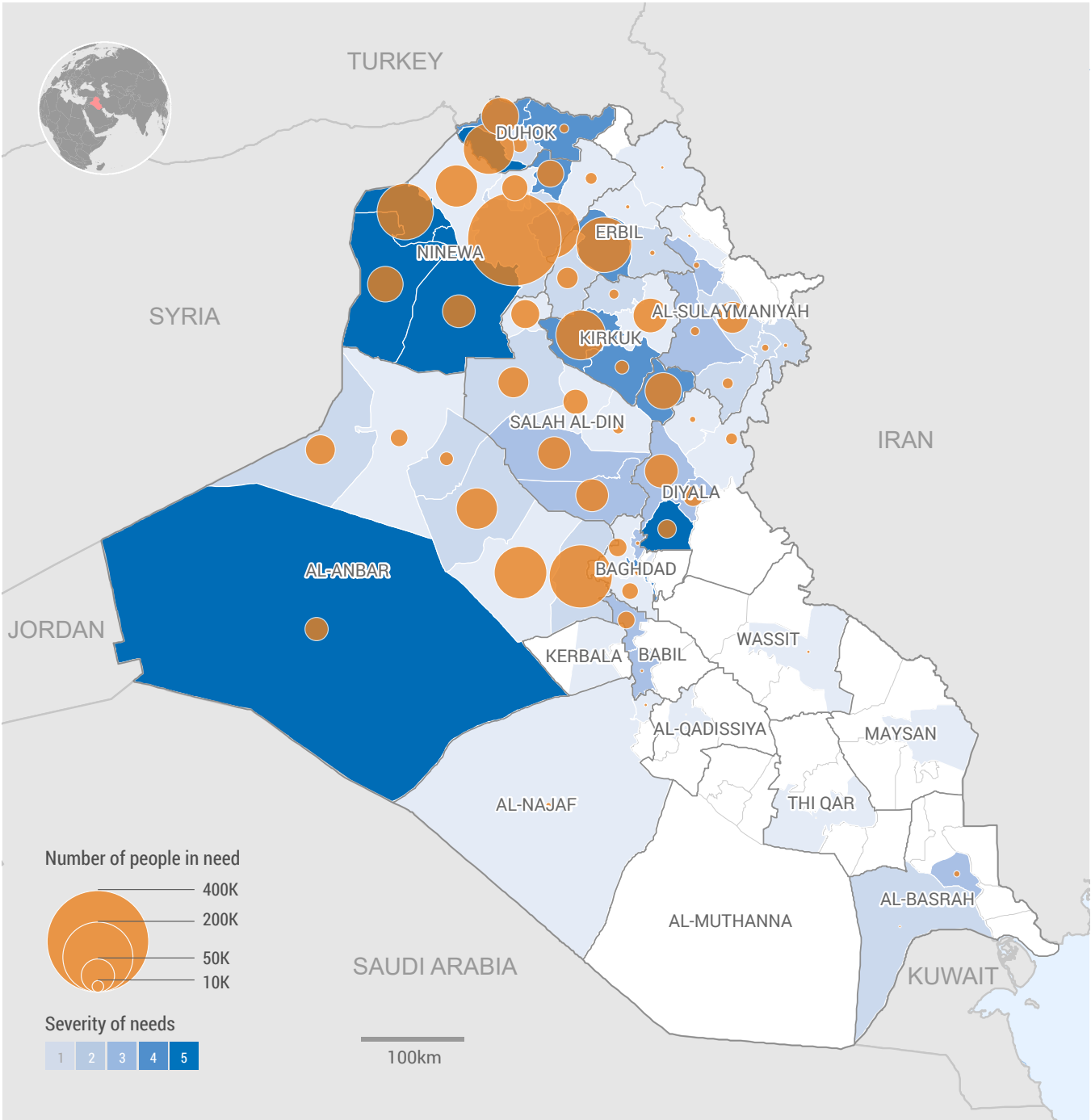
Out of the 2.5 million people in need an estimated 961,000 people experience acute need compared to 2.4 million people the previous year. This nearly three-fold decrease (61 per cent) has primarily occurred among returnees and IDPs living outside camps. The drop in the acute PIN is the result of a narrower definition of humanitarian need, with tighter focus on identifying people with multiple humanitarian needs directly generated by the crisis with ISIL and less focus

on longer term needs caused by structural issues. People in acute need are the most severely vulnerable, who are not able to meet several of their most basic needs, often live in critical shelter, lack core civil documentation and require protection.

The 961,000 people in acute need include 144,000 in-camp IDP, 238,000 IDPs displaced outside camps; and 579,000 people who have returned to their areas of origin. Among them, there are 268,000 women, 212,000 girls, 265,000 men and 215,000 boys. Special consideration should be given to individuals who have significant barriers in accessing services and meeting basic needs, including an estimated 18,000 households headed by women, an estimated 38,000 older people, and another 144,000 people estimated to live with disabilities.

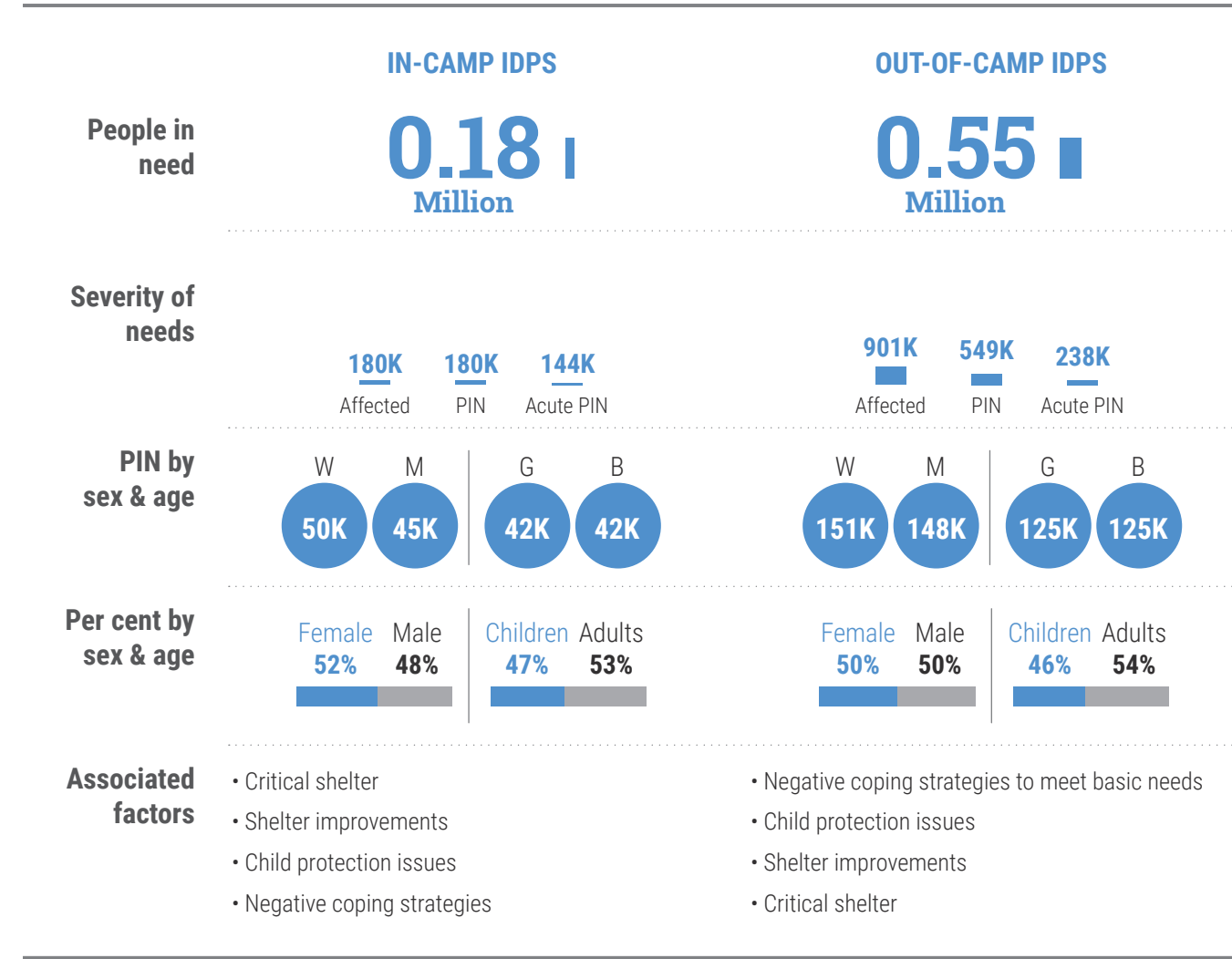


Severity of humanitarian conditions and number of people in need by district

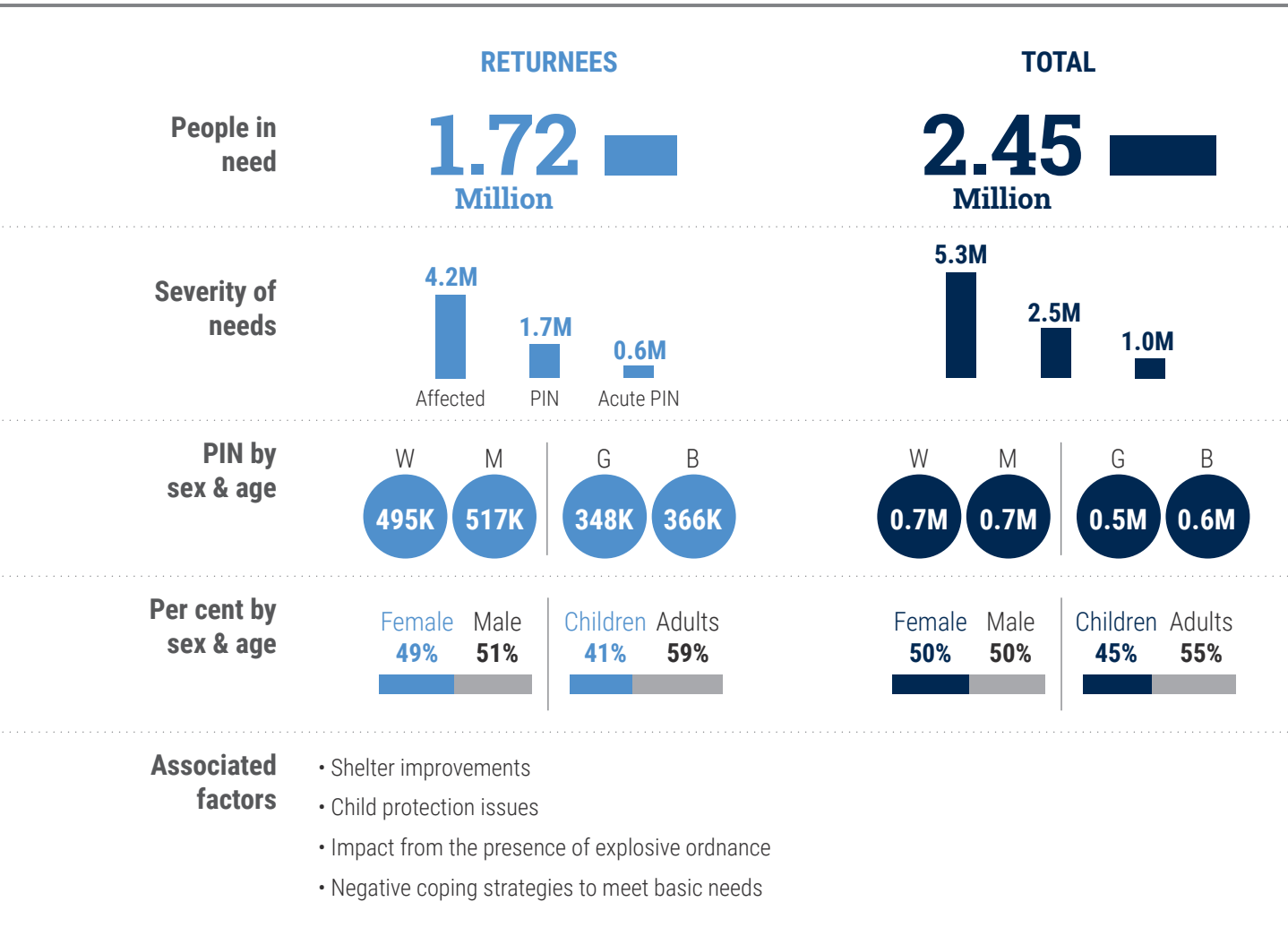


The designations employed and the presentation of material in the report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Severity of humanitarian conditions and number of people in need

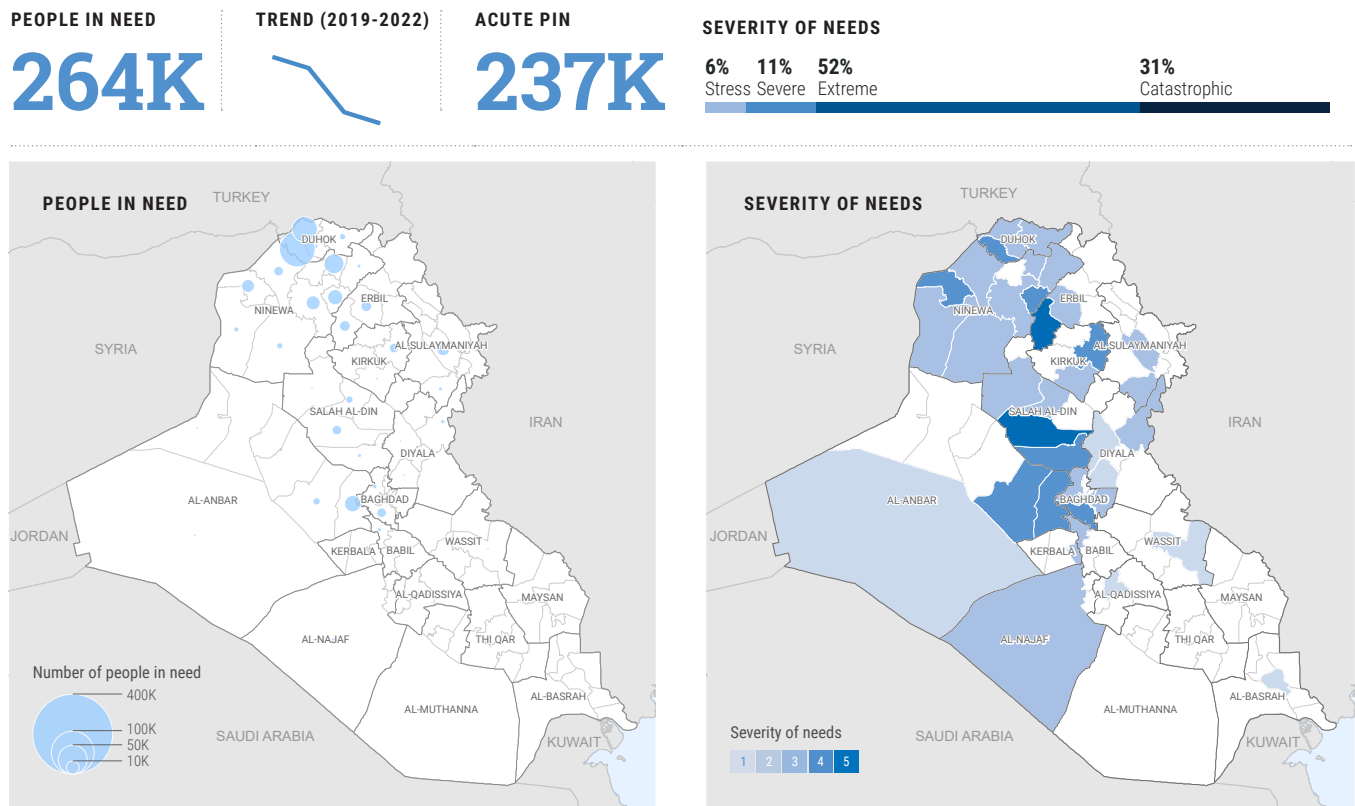


SEVERITY OF
PEOPLE IN NEED

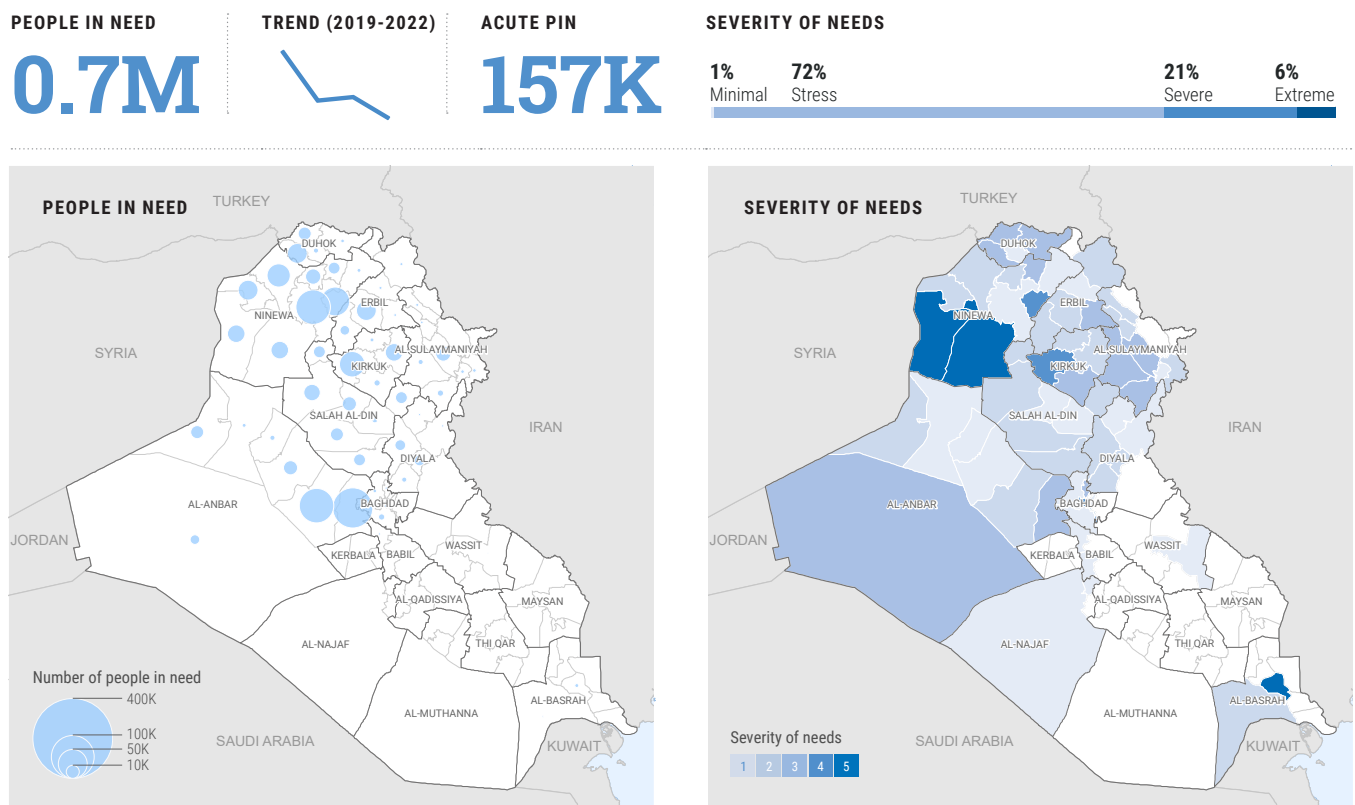


Sectoral Analysis

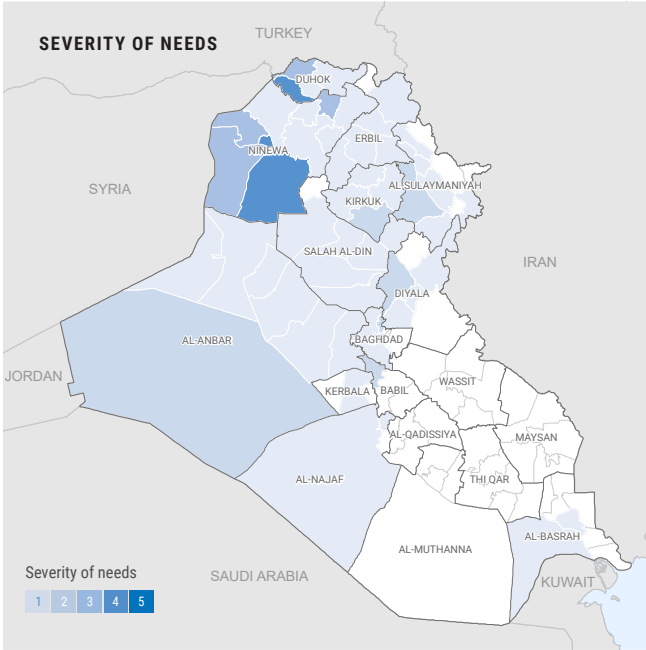
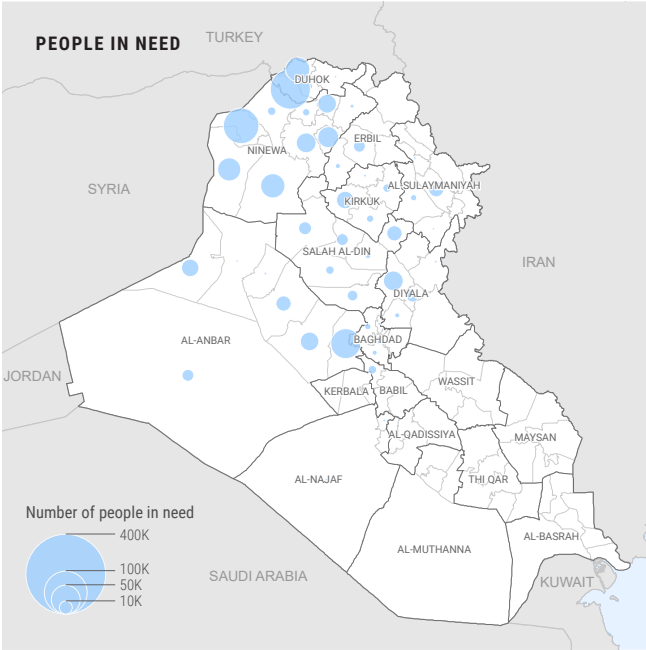
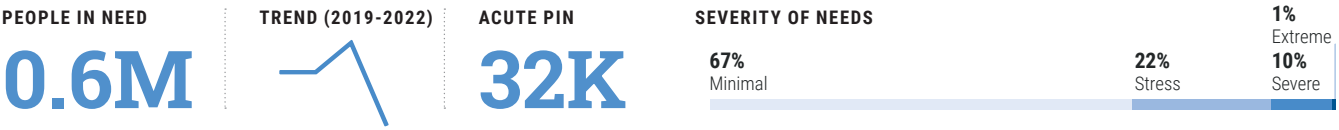
3.1 Camp Coordination and Camp Management



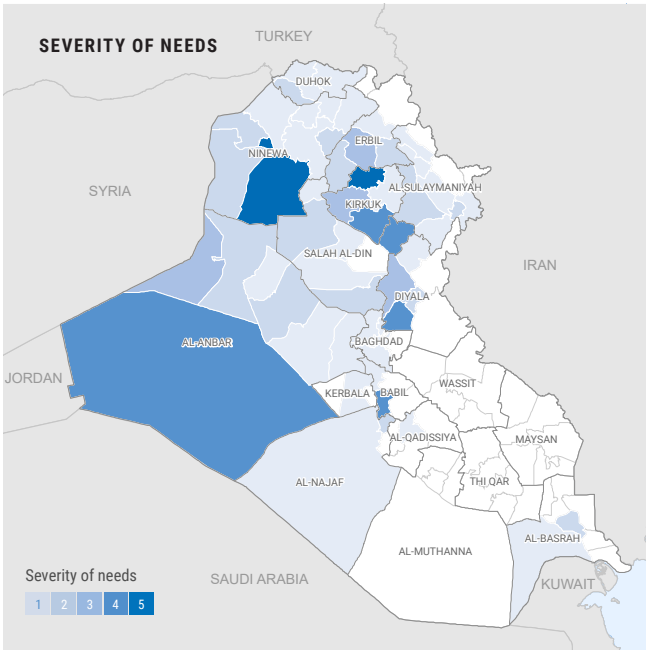
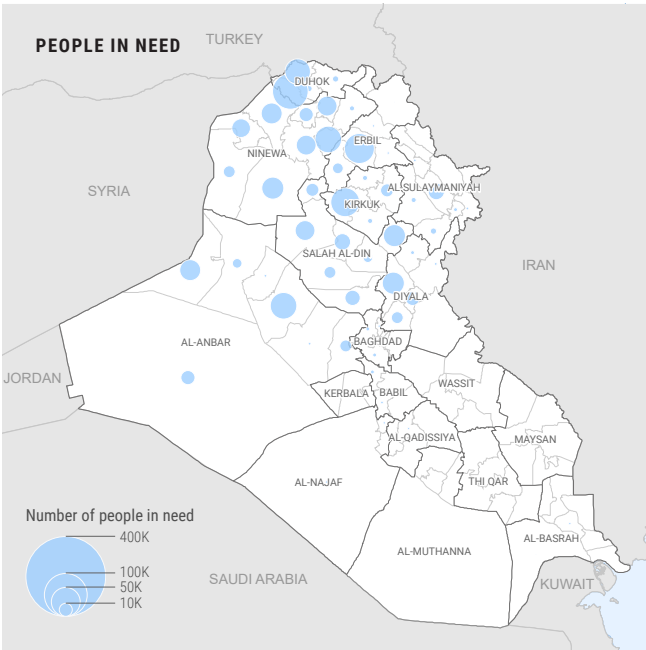
3.2 Education



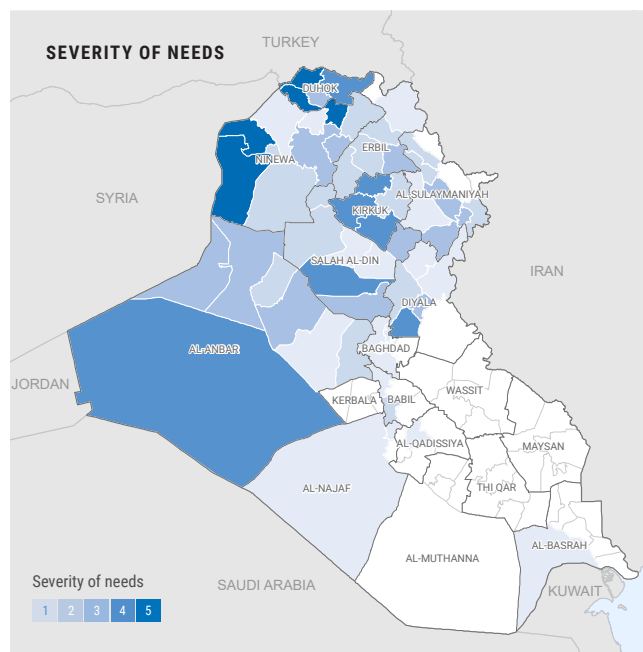
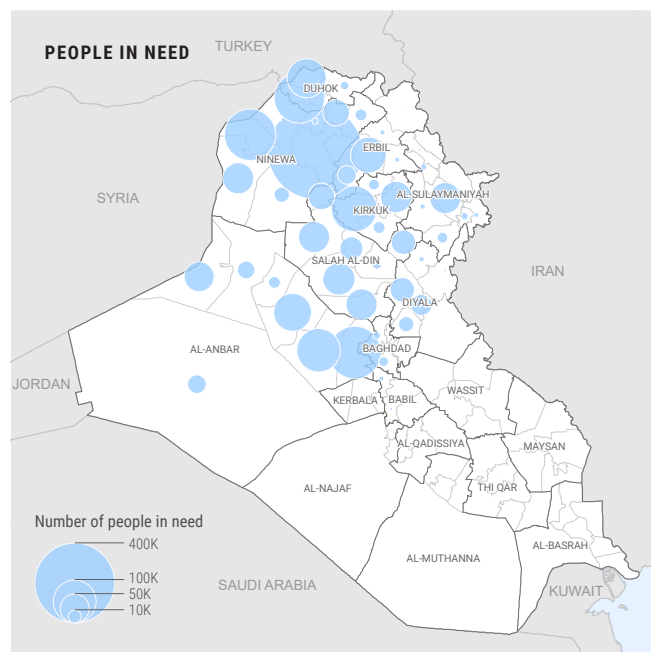
3.3 Emergency Livelihoods



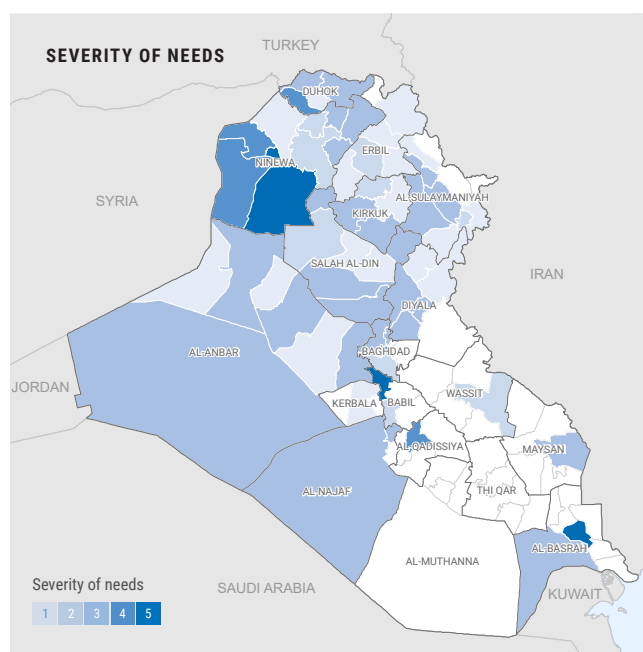
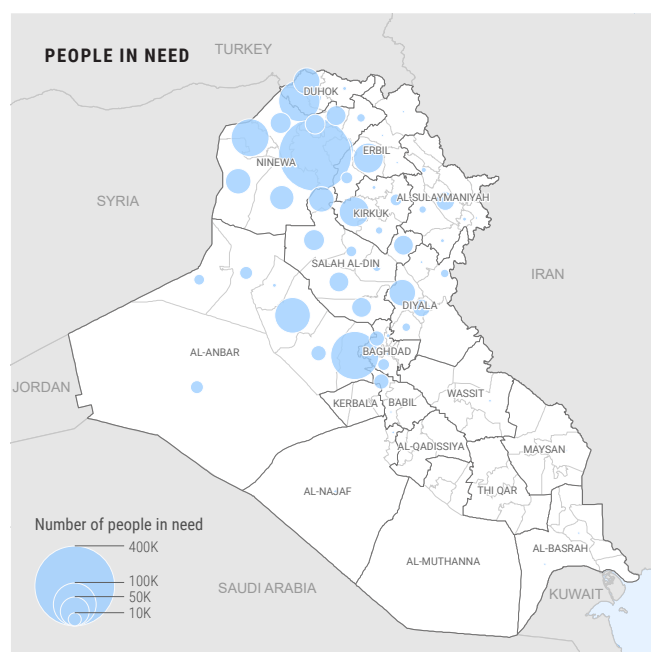
3.4 Food Security



3.5 Health



3.6 General Protection, Housing, Land and Property, and Mine Action



3.6.1 Child Protection

PEOPLE IN NEED

0.7M

TREND (2019-2022)



ACUTE PIN

164K

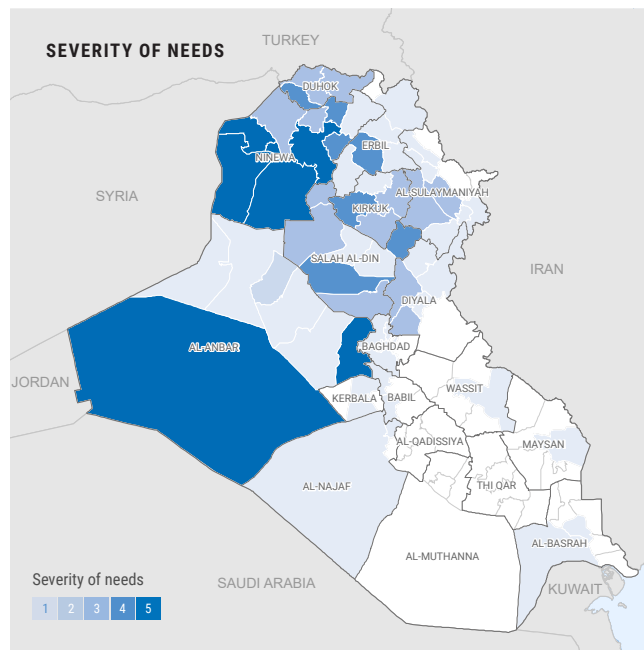
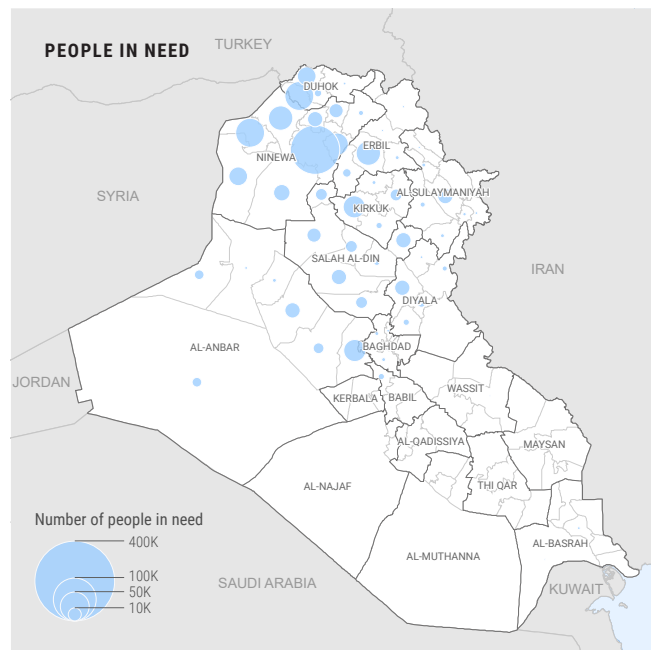
SEVERITY OF NEEDS

46%
Minimal

28%
Stress

19%
Severe

1%
Catastrophic
5%
Extreme



3.6.2 Gender-Based Violence

PEOPLE IN NEED

0.9M

TREND (2019-2022)



ACUTE PIN

341K

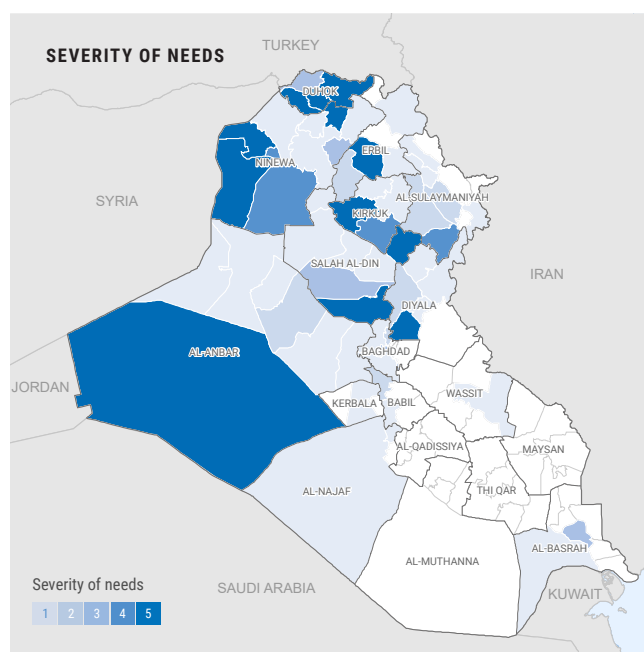
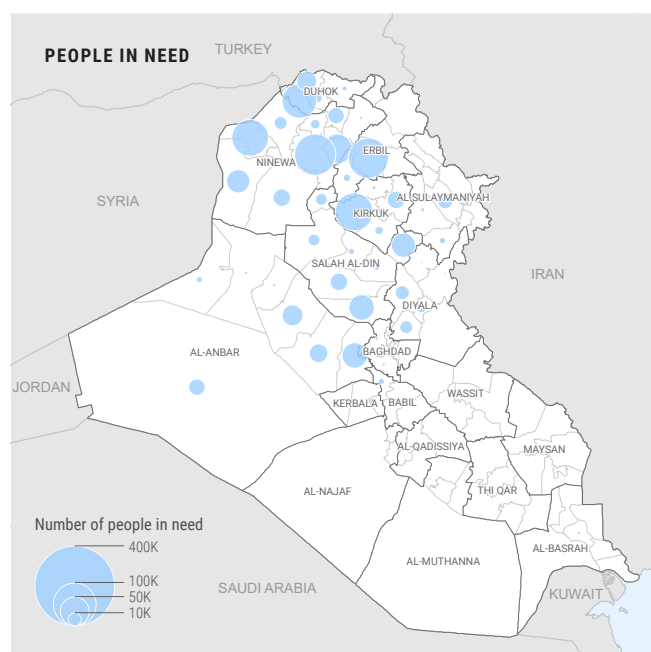
SEVERITY OF NEEDS

1%
Minimal

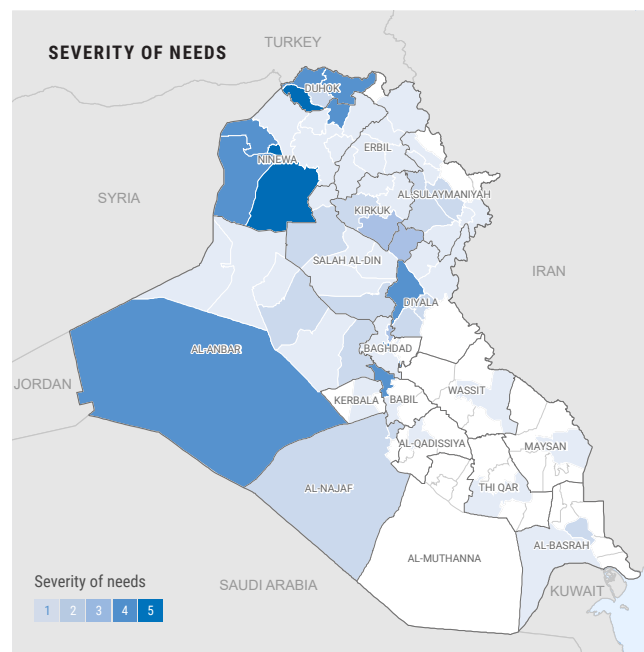
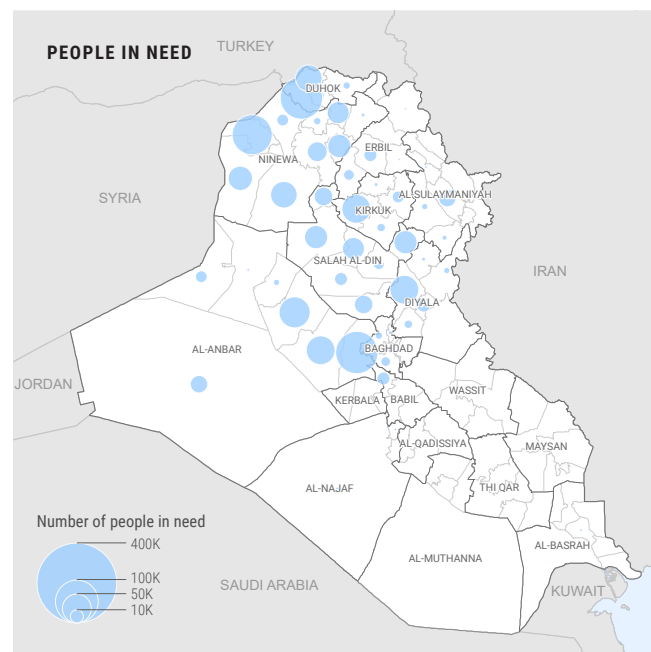
72%
Stress

15%
Severe

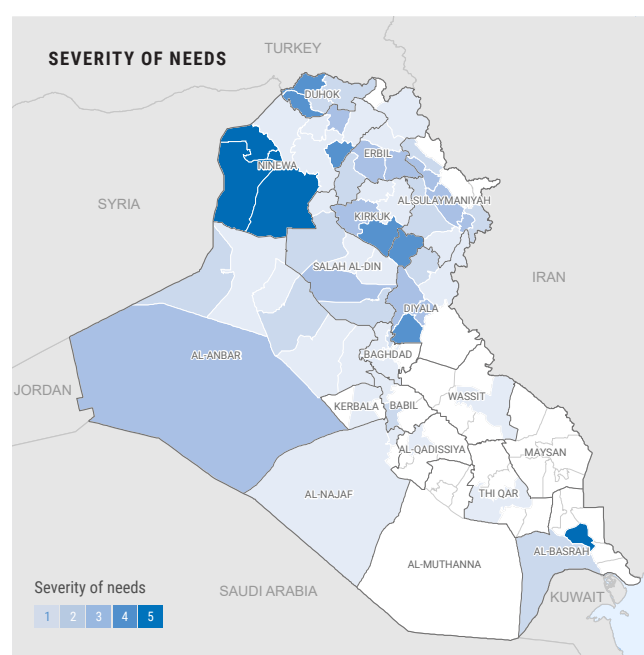
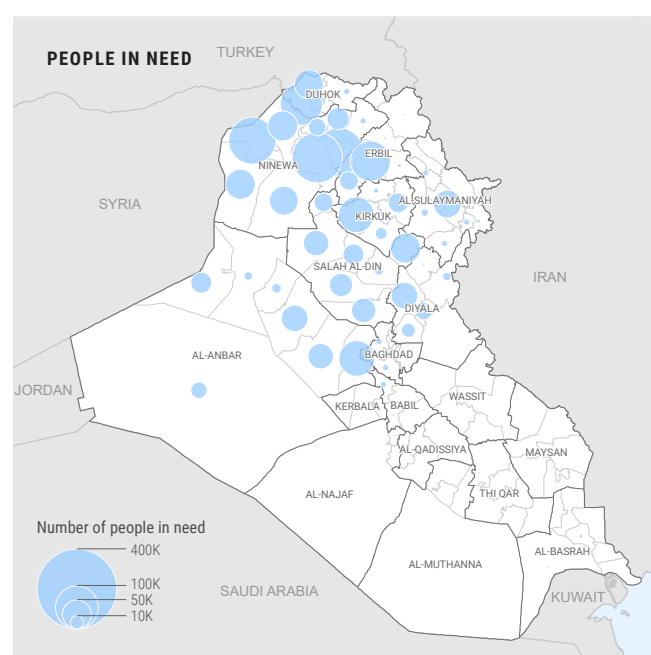
1%
Catastrophic
11%
Extreme



3.7 Shelter and Non-Food Items



3.8 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene



End Notes

- 1 REACH Initiative, Multi-Cluster Needs Assessments (MCNA) Round IX, August 2021.
- 2 MCNA IX; MCNA VIII.
- 3 MCNA IX
- 4 IOM-DTM, Master List Round 107, December 2018 and Round 123, September 2021.
- 5 IOM-DTM, Integrated Location Assessment (ILA) Round VI, August 2021. The dashboard is accessible [here](#).
- 6 ILA VI. Data is collected from key informants who are considered to be able to represent the views of the majority of the IDPs in each location. Most IDPs were undecided in 50 per cent of all locations assessed, and the majority of IDPs wanted to locally integrate in 34 per cent of all locations assessed. The results are location-based and therefore not directly comparable with MCNA IX data. However, both data sets indicate that IDPs' intentions to return to areas of origin is relatively limited.
- 7 MCNA IX
- 8 IOM-DTM, Protracted Displacement in Iraq: District of Origin Profiles, August 2021. Across districts, between 80 to 100 per cent of IDPs report feeling completely safe in their location.
- 9 IOM-DTM, Return Index Round 10, September-October 2020 and Round 13 August-September 2021. The dashboard is accessible [here](#).
- 10 IOM-DTM, Protracted Displacement in Iraq: District of Origin Profiles, August 2021. As of July 2021, there were 296 locations of no return, mainly in Ninewa, Diyala, and Erbil (Makhmour). IOM-DTM defines the location as an area that corresponds either to a village for rural areas or a neighbourhood for urban areas (i.e., fourth official administrative division).
- 11 Ibid
- 12 "Failed returns" refers to IDPs who go back to their area of origin, cannot sustain the return, and subsequently re-displace. "Blocked returns" refers to IDPs who cannot return to their area of origin as intended, due to issues related to documentation or security. These impediments prevent IDPs travelling to or entering the area of origin, and therefore results in their continued displacement.
- 13 MCNA IX. For out-of-camp IDPs it is second after food, and for returnees it comes fourth after health care, livelihoods support and food.
- 14 Protection Cluster Analysis, Right to Identity and Civil Documentation, October 2021.
- 15 ILA VI
- 16 Only 6 per cent of locations indicated that no primary schools were available within a 5 km range.
- 17 ILA VI
- 18 World Bank, April 2021 outlook; National Bureau of Statistics
- 19 Cash Working Group and REACH, Joint Price Monitoring Initiative, 2021.
- 20 World Bank factsheet [here](#).
- 21 MCNA IX. On average, 26 per cent IDPs and returnees have at least one family member unemployed and seeking work, compared to 18 per cent in 2020. The levels of debt taken on in order to afford health care, food, education, or basic household expenditure increased among all population groups over the year as follows: 90 per cent in-camp IDPs, 87 per cent of out-of-camp IDPs and 74 per cent of returnees reported taking on debt to meet basic needs in 2021, compared to 68 per cent of in-camp IDPs, 68 per cent of out-of-camp IDPs, and 56 per cent of returnees in 2020.
- 22 MCNA IX. High costs are the second most reported barrier to accessing civil documentation, while lack of funds to pay rent is the second most reported reason for fearing eviction. Financial constraint is the top barrier to accessing health care and education.
- 23 MCNA IX; Heartland Alliance, research report "Breaking Barriers" on the exposure of elderly people and people living with disabilities to GBV, 2021; IOM, Persons with Disabilities and Their Representative Organizations in Iraq: Barriers, Challenges, And Priorities, 2021; Oxfam, rapid needs assessment, COVID-19 – Impact on Older People, August 2020.
- 24 MCNA IX

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS OVERVIEW

IRAQ

ISSUED MARCH 2022